FOREIGN TRADE

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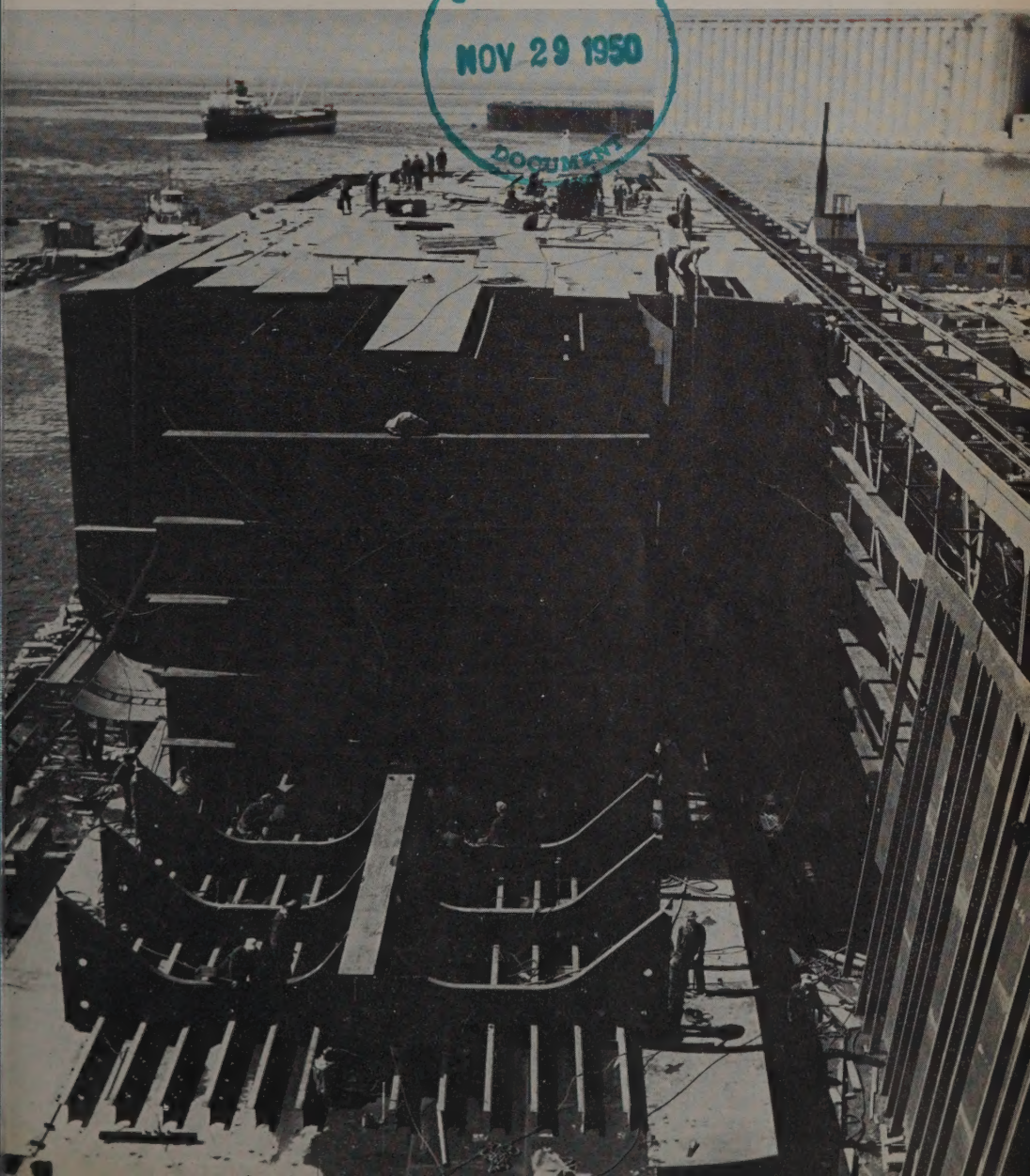

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 18, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Hull, under construction, of the M.V. Imperial Redwater, which is being launched today at Port Arthur, Ont., by Mrs. C. D. Howe. This and the M.V. Imperial Leduc will be the largest freshwater tankers afloat, having a length of 620 feet and width of 68 feet. They are being built to carry crude petroleum to Sarnia, Ont., from Superior, Wis., eastern terminus of the oil pipe line extending across the prairies from Edmonton, Alta. The Imperial Leduc was recently launched at Collingwood, Ont.

Courtesy Imperial Oil, Limited.

Price 10 cents

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Canada and Ecuador Sign New Commercial Modus Vivendi

Canadian delegation visiting five Latin American countries negotiated agreement, signed at Quito on November 10— Most-favoured-nation treatment extended by each country— Trade between Canada and Ecuador has expanded in postwar years.

A COMMERCIAL *modus vivendi* between Canada and Ecuador was signed at Quito on November 10 by the Canadian delegation at present visiting a number of Latin American countries. This agreement will be valid for one year from the date of signature, and is renewable from year to year. As in the previous agreement, which terminated in June, 1949, Canada exchanges with Ecuador most-favoured-nation treatment. This will apply in all matters respecting customs duties and charges, as well as in all matters relative to the granting of exchange and the allocation of import quotas for commercial transactions.

As a result of this agreement, therefore, Canadian goods imported into Ecuador will be subject to the same customs duties and other charges levied on goods from other countries, such as the United States.

Any tariff concessions that either Canada or Ecuador may grant in the future to a third country will automatically be extended to the other. For example, although Ecuador is not a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, any tariff reductions that Canada may grant as a result of the G.A.T.T. negotiations, now in progress at Torquay, will apply equally to Ecuador.

Among the Canadian goods that will now benefit from the 30 per cent discount in import duties granted by Ecuador on many items of the tariff are: Canned salmon, sewing machines, rubber tires, radio sets, clocks and wrapping paper. Other goods, which were already subject to general tariff duties no higher than the most-favoured-nation rates, will benefit by the guarantee that no duties may now be levied on them in excess of the most-favoured-nation rates. Products of Ecuador available for sale in Canada are: bananas, pineapples, green coffee, cocoa beans, Panama hats, balsa wood, kapok, vegetable ivory nuts, shark-liver oil, vegetable oils, peppers and handicraft items.

Previous Agreement Dates from 1941

Canada's trade relations with Ecuador prior to June, 1949, were governed by a commercial *modus vivendi* concluded at Quito on August 26, 1941, through an exchange of notes between the Hon. James A. McKinnon, then Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Ecuadorean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *modus vivendi* provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries as regards tariff and exchange matters. The immediate effect, in so far as Canadian imports into Ecuador were concerned, was to remove a 50 per cent surtax which had been levied against most Canadian goods imported into Ecuador since 1936. Under Ecuadorean legislation, this surtax was applied to imports from countries having a favourable balance in their trade with Ecuador and not enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment from Ecuador. The agreement also gave Canada the benefit of reduced rates of duty in force

on many items of the tariff of Ecuador. The *modus vivendi* was made for an indefinite period, subject to termination on three months' notice by either party.

In June, 1949, Ecuador gave notice for the termination of this arrangement, but expressed the wish to re-open negotiations. In September, 1949, most-favoured-nation treatment was extended by Ecuador for three months.

However, in December, 1949, Canadian goods became subject, on importation into Ecuador, to the general tariff rates of duty.

Discussions with Ecuador finally led to arrangements being made for the visit of a Canadian delegation authorized to negotiate and sign a new *modus vivendi.*

Trade between Canada and Ecuador has expanded considerably, as compared with the prewar position. Canadian exports to Ecuador, which in 1939 amounted to $61,000, have averaged $1·5 million in the last three years. Imports from Ecuador, which were valued at $18,000 in 1939, rose to $1·2 million in 1949. The balance of trade has been consistently favourable to Canada, but has narrowed steadily in recent years, because of increased shipments of Ecuadorean bananas to Canada.

Among the main Canadian exports to Ecuador are: Wheat flour, newsprint, agricultural machinery, sewing machines and chemicals. Bananas are the principal Canadian import item from Ecuador, followed by coffee, and a smaller proportion of cocoa beans and Panama hats.

Canadian Products Enjoy Preferential Tariff Rates

Reductions in duty are provided under the preferential tariff of Ecuador, which applies to all countries exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment with Ecuador. The preferential tariff rates are 70 per cent of the general rates. Under the revision of the tariff in 1943, they are applicable to 208 items.

(The sucre is equal to $0.0778 Canadian. One kilogram equals 2.204 pounds. Legal weight includes the weight of the immediate interior container.)

Reductions in Duty Applicable to Canada

	General Tariff Sucres	Preferential Tariff Sucres
Salmon, canned ..... per kilogram legal	2.50	1.75
Canned sardines, in any form or preparation.. per kilogram legal	2.50	1.75
Hand-sewing machines, with or without covers, for seamstresses and tailors ..... each	10.00	7.00
Sewing machines, in general, with or without covers, called table or cabinet, for seamstresses and tailors ..... each	50.00	35.00
plus, ad val.	10 per cent	7 per cent
Tires or covers for automobile wheels, solid, hollow or pneumatic, smooth or non-skid type, including all other pneumatic tires for vehicles and their leather covers, reinforced or not with metal ..... per kilogram legal	3.00	2.10
Alarm clocks, nickel-plated or not ..... each	5.00*	3.50*
Wall or table clocks, nightwatchmen's clocks, sports chronometers and other clocks not elsewhere specified in the tariff ..... each	10.00*	7.00*
	*Not less than 30 per cent ad val.	
Phonographs in general, talking machines or apparatus, sound reproducers, and radio receivers and their parts not elsewhere specified in the tariff	60 per cent ad val.	42 per cent ad val.
Paper, white, unbleached or of any colour, made from rags, straw, woodpulp or fibres not elsewhere specified in the tariff, transparent paper called "Glacine" and similar papers, for wrapping, except Manila paper and tissue paper, for current use of commercial establishments, in rolls, reels, sheets or reams, but not cut to measure for specified articles..... ..... per kilogram gross	0.40	0.28
(This item includes Kraft paper.)		

Ecuador Has Small Foreign Exchange Surplus During First Six Months

High world prices obtained for record coffee crop—Expanding banana exports may soon replace rice as main export crop—Small-scale manufacturing industries increasing in importance—The United States is main market and source of supply.

By International Trade Relations Division, Foreign Trade Service

ECUADOR had a small foreign exchange surplus during the first half of the current calendar year, as compared with a deficit in 1949, due to the fact that high world prices were obtained for the record coffee crop. Banana exports continue to expand, and may soon replace rice as the principal export crop of Ecuador.

The population of Ecuador, which is primarily agricultural, amounts to 3,500,000. Cacao was the main export crop before the Second World War, but production has declined in recent years. During the war, rice exports became the basis of the country's economy. The return of postwar competition in world markets has resulted in a sharp drop from wartime export levels. Production of rice has remained high, however, a record crop of nearly 108,000 metric tons having been harvested in 1949. As a result, large surpluses accumulated during the latter part of 1949, and the government increased its export subsidy to rice producers.

The fall in rice exports has been compensated by a more than four-fold increase in the production and export of bananas since the end of the war, due largely to increased refrigerated shipping space. The 1949 banana crop was over 5·2 million stems, and a record production of about 6·5 million stems was anticipated for 1950. About 80 per cent of the banana exports are sold to the United States. Government loans totalling 12 million sucres have been granted to growers willing to expand new plantings and to develop older areas. Coffee production, which declined in the last quarter of 1949, has been rising in 1950, and a record yield of exceptionally high value was anticipated for this year.

The production of rubber, balsa wood and cinchona bark, has declined substantially from the high wartime levels.

Mining operations for gold, silver, copper and lead have been substantially reduced since 1949, owing to the low grade of gold ore and high taxes. Output of crude petroleum has remained constant in recent years, but production of refined products expanded by 64 per cent in 1949, as compared with 1948. Crude oil production for 1949 amounted to over 2·5 million barrels (42 gallons each), and exports, mainly to Argentina, Uruguay and the Netherlands West Indies, totalled 915,721 barrels.

Secondary Industries Growing in Importance

Small-scale manufacturing industries are increasing in importance. Domestic sugar mills are now able to fill most of Ecuador's requirements. Textiles, shoes, lard, soap and drugs are also produced locally, though imports are still necessary to meet domestic demand. The production of toquilla (panama) hats is Ecuador's main export industry. Over 3·4 million hats were produced in 1949, almost entirely for export.

The United States is Ecuador's main trading partner, supplying over 70 per cent of her imports and purchasing about 40 per cent of her exports. Other main sources of supply are the United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium. The Philippines, Cuba and Italy follow the United States as Ecuador's main markets.

Exports from Ecuador in 1949 were valued at U.S.$32·5 million, and imports amounted to U.S.$44·6 million. The decline in foreign exchange earnings, due to the fall in receipts from rice exports, left a foreign exchange deficit of $13·6 million in 1949. Exports for the first six months of 1950 are estimated at U.S.$25·1 million, with imports valued at U.S.$21·2 million, leaving a favourable trade balance so far this year of about U.S.$4 million. Foreign exchange holdings, which in December, 1949, totalled $5·9 million, had risen by August, 1950, to $10·8 million.

Ecuador signed a trade agreement with Western Germany in January, 1950, providing for an exchange of products between the two countries totalling about U.S.$5·5 million in each direction. Under this agreement, Germany will export to Ecuador machinery, vehicles, chemicals, plastics, and a wide range of manufactured goods. Ecuador will export rice to a total value of $15 million, cocoa beans up to the same value, and smaller amounts of coffee, oil-seeds, bananas, tropical woods and panama hat blocks.

Ecuador is following a protective tariff policy and has in effect a multiple exchange rate system. A preferential tariff of 70 per cent of the general rates is in force for approximately 200 tariff items, and applies to all countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment from Ecuador.

Ireland Launches Largest Loan Since 1922

Dublin, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The government of Ireland is pressing forward with its program of economic and social betterment, outlined in the budget statement, and has launched a national loan for £15,000,000, the largest since this state was established in 1922. It is to be known as 3½ per cent Exchequer Bonds, is issued at £99, is repayable in 1965 and must be redeemed in 1970. The funds will be used largely for housing, agricultural and electricity development, land reclamation, afforestation, telephone extension, and the exploitation of peat resources.

Adequate Air Mail Postage Urged by Businessmen

Canadian businessmen corresponding with their agents in Bermuda are reminded that the air mail rate is 10 cents for each quarter ounce. Information has been received from a firm in Hamilton to the effect that "many Canadian firms apparently believe the rate to Bermuda is 10 cents for each half ounce, judging by the number of Canadian letters we receive on which we are obliged to pay double short postage. We know from discussions with other importers of Canadian products that it is a source of considerable dissatisfaction in Bermuda, and this undoubtedly reacts to the disadvantage of trade between Canada and Bermuda.

"Aside from the fact that our weekly expenditure on double short postage at times runs into a sizable sum, there is the added dissatisfaction and annoyance of having mail delayed, due to the necessity of sending a messenger to the post office to pay the required amounts after receipt of special notices from the Bermuda post office, advising that they are holding mail with insufficient postage. Quite often this Canadian mail contains shipping documents, and it is our experience that Canadian suppliers are often slow in forwarding their shipping documents. To have same delayed through insufficient postage adds insult to injury."

The Canadian Post Office Department issues a sheet, listing on one side the air mail rates to all countries, and on the other side the air mail routes in this country.

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Overseas Investments of Britain Greatly Decreased in Decade

Holdings reduced from £3,545 million to £1,960 million between 1938 and 1948—United Kingdom investment and investment earning power in Canada steadily declined—Wartime loss and repatriation of holdings not offset by flow of new investment.

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, November 1, 1950.—Overseas investments of the United Kingdom declined from £3,545 million to £1,960 million between 1938 and 1948. A report issued by the Bank of England indicates that, although the latter figure is still substantial, it is far outweighed by indebtedness incurred during and since the war. As investments are expressed in nominal values, and the report has not covered all direct United Kingdom investments overseas, no comparative figures showing direct investments abroad and external liabilities are given.

The report is of interest to Canadians in that it illustrates one of the root causes of the United Kingdom's loss of international purchasing power. Statistical tables indicate the steady decline in United Kingdom investment and investment earning power in Canada.

The decrease in the United Kingdom's overseas investments has been followed by a considerable, though less spectacular, drop in investment income. The income in distributed interest and dividends which amounted to £155 million in 1938 fell by 25 per cent to £116 million in 1948, while the corresponding drop in the nominal capital outstanding was in the nature of 45 per cent. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that, apart from the cashing of investments in the United States prior to lend-lease and the more recent realizing on the assets of the Argentine railway companies, investments disposed of were, in general, fixed rate loans of good quality which paid relatively low rates of interest.

British Interest and Dividend Income Earned from Canada

	(£'000,000)		(£'000,000)
1938	£15.9	1944	9.6
1939	15.4	1945	9.1
1940	13.7	1946	8.4
1941	12.8	1947	7.5
1942	9.3	1948	7.6
1943	9.0		

Besides the net reduction in nominal capital through sales, there was a considerable net nominal capital repayment during the decade.

Net Nominal Capital Repayment by Great Britain

	Canada	All Countries
	(£'000,000)	
1939	£24.5	£ 7.4*
1940	40.6	83.7
1941	42.2	145.5
1942	71.5	181.5
1943	7.0	140.1
1944	9.0	52.4
1945	20.4	75.8
1946	25.1	49.5
1947	20.8	31.4
1948	5.7	31.0

* In 1939, United Kingdom investments in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and British Africa more than offset the capital repayments by countries such as Canada.

These reductions are classified as redemptions by sinking funds or at maturity, private sales or redemptions in advance of maturity of registered securities, liquidations of company capital and so on. The total figure for the period is given at £1,447 million.

United Kingdom Nominal Capital Outstanding

	1938	1940	1942	1944	1946	1948
			(£'000,000)			
Government and Municipal Loans	£1,521	£1,458	£1,186	£ 978	£ 859	£ 797
United Kingdom Companies—						
Share Capital	817	806	792	768	748	596
Loan Capital	367	335	322	279	255	119
Overseas Companies—						
Share Capital	473	422	351	327	303	304
Loan Capital	368	318	219	192	164	144
In Commonwealth Countries	1,998	1,889	1,532	1,325	1,199	1,111
In Foreign Countries	1,455	1,352	1,241	1,122	1,035	749
Not Classifiable by Area	93	97	97	97	95	99
Total	£3,545	£3,338	£2,871	£2,544	£2,329	£1,960

Decreases in United Kingdom Nominal Capital Invested Abroad

	Decrease 1938 to 1948	
	£'000,000	Per cent of 1938
Commonwealth Countries:		
India and Pakistan	319	82
CANADA	258	61
Australia	123	24
South Africa	72	36
New Zealand	68	51
Other Commonwealth countries	26	8
All Commonwealth countries	866	43
Foreign Countries:		
Argentina	317	86
United States	193	72
Brazil	82	50
Europe	50	23
Mexico	36	55
Other foreign countries	47	13
All foreign countries	725	50

Nominal Capital Invested Abroad by the United Kingdom

	CANADA	All Countries
	(£'000,000)	
1938	£420	£3,545
1939	395	3,490
1940	355	3,338
1941	313	3,095
1942	242	2,871
1943	234	2,690
1944	225	2,544
1945	208	2,417
1946	189	2,329
1947	171	2,274
1948	162	1,960

The survey, while not enlarging on the relation of these changes to the financing of the late war, mentions the loss and repatriation of United Kingdom holdings in some of the countries where investments were the largest. In the United States the disposal of securities took place before the advent of lend-lease in March, 1941. In Canada, sales of United Kingdom-owned securities continued until mid-1942, after which time remaining investments were not specifically pledged, although the proceeds of any sales were used to repay Canada's interest-free $700 million loan. In South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, as well as in certain colonial territories, there were large repayments of sterling debts and holdings. Also, schemes were worked out with the Brazilian authorities

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for repayment of Brazil's sterling debt and with the Mexican Government for a writing down of Mexican Government bonds long in default as well as repayment on Mexican railway bonds at special prices. One of the largest repatriations of the United Kingdom foreign holdings was the sale in 1948 of the assets of United Kingdom railway companies in the Argentine which, with a nominal value of £248 million, were disposed of for £150 million cash.

Wartime Repayments Not Offset by New Investment

The report states that these repayments have not been, as in the past, offset by a flow of new investment. From the outbreak of war to 1946, new commercial investment abroad through stock exchange securities was negligible. In 1946 and 1947, new overseas investment was practically limited to South Africa and Rhodesia. Although there were substantial share transactions in this connection, the survey points out that in balance the United Kingdom holdings were not increased.

Figures recently made public in Ottawa show that, while United Kingdom industrial investments in Canada declined from $2,800 million in 1930 to $1,508 million in 1948, the total has since climbed back to approximately $1,800 million today, reflecting the United Kingdom's improving dollar position.

MANZ Line Increases Freight Rates to Australia

The Montreal Australia New Zealand Line has announced a surcharge of 10 per cent on freight rates for cargo shipped from Eastern Canada to any port in Australia, effective February 1, 1951. This increase is attributed to continuing delays experienced in discharging cargo in Australia.

South Africa Sowing Oysters in Knysna Lagoon

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—A large consignment of oysters, numbering 500,000, is to arrive in South Africa from Europe and will be deposited in the beds in Knysna lagoon, situated between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. Imported oysters have already been given a trial in these beds and have been found suitable.

So far, the growth of the oysters has been very satisfactory, and after 3 or 4 years they are expected to breed. In addition to the imported variety, 50,000 small local oysters were placed in trays last January and are doing well.

The imported types, being detached from rocks, will assume a more regular shape and will make an important contribution to what is expected will become a large local industry.

South Africa Increasing Output of Fish Nets

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The rapid growth of the South African fishing industry has been accompanied by such an increased demand for nets that Gourock Ropes & Canvas (Africa) Ltd., the only net manufacturers in the Union, recently ordered two new looms.

The factory already has four looms turning out cotton nets for the pilchard fishermen. Two more looms are at present fully occupied in meeting the requirements of the entire trawling operations.

Since the imposition of import control all requirements of nets from overseas have come from soft-currency countries.

Turkish Ports to be Enlarged and Provided With New Facilities

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has provided loan of $12·5 millions for improvement of Turkish ports—Quays will be extended and new installations will include loading equipment, roads, railway systems and warehouses.

By A. B. Brodie, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

ISTANBUL, October 3, 1950.—Turkey has received a loan of $12·5 millions from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the provision of new facilities at the following ports:

Salipazari (*Istanbul*).—The construction of a 310-metre extension to the existing 460-metre quay with a dredged depth of 10·5 metres, and the erection of 16,000 square metres of transit warehouses. Installations will include one static and three mobile cranes and other loading equipment, including trucks and locos. Work is to start on January 1, 1951, and to be finished by the end of 1953 and the estimated cost is $1.44 millions plus TL 8·14 millions.

Haydarpasa.—The extension of the northern quay to 180 metres and the construction of a 150-metre arm in an easterly direction. Here also the dredged depth is to be 10·5 metres. A 600-metre breakwater is to be constructed 230 metres from the shore, and 30,000 square metres of ground behind the quays will be cleared and levelled to provide space for the erection of 11,000 square metres of warehouses. New roads and a railway system will be built to serve the area and one static and two mobile cranes erected. Work is to start on January 1, 1951, and to be finished by the end of 1953. The estimated cost of these works is put at $1·10 millions plus TL 14·50 millions.

Alsancak (Izmir).—Works here are to include the construction of a 180-metre quay as an extension to the existing railway quay, dredged to a depth of 10·5 metres, the erection of 4,000 square metres of warehouses which may eventually be increased to 8,000 square metres, and the installation of loading and unloading equipment. Work here is also to be started at the beginning of 1951 and to be finished by the end of 1953. The estimated cost of these works is $·44 million plus TL 12·40 millions.

Samsun.—Complete reconstruction of the port, including two breakwaters of 1,600 metres and 2,500 metres length, a 670-metre quay and dredging to 10·5 metres. Thirteen thousand square metres of warehouses will also be built and handling equipment and railways installed. Work is to commence in January, 1953, and to be finished by the end of 1956. The cost of this work is estimated at $2·08 millions plus TL 31·0 millions.

Iskenderun.—The installation on the existing 600-foot pier of mechanical loading and unloading equipment to permit the handling of grain and minerals. The project will also include the construction of a depot to take 50,000 tons of minerals with facilities to permit the transfer of minerals from the depot to ship by truck and the unloading of coal in the reverse direction. Work will commence at the beginning of 1951 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1952. The estimated cost of this project is $1·3 millions plus TL 7·0 millions.

In addition to the specific projects noted above, equipment and facilities used on these projects will be used for the following minor

Turkey—View of Izmir (Alsancak), formerly known as Smyrna, and the Kulturpark Exhibition Grounds, permanent site of the Izmir International Trade Fair.

schemes: Reconditioning of handling plant on the Tophani and Sirkeci (Istanbul) quays; reconditioning of existing and installation of new coal handling plant on the existing quay at Haydarpasa; improvement of Izmir port and installation of new cranes; improvement of existing installations at Samsun and the provision of a 200 h.p. tug; and the erection of two cranes at Mersin and repairs to existing cranes.

With the exception of the work on the Samsun port, the projects are scheduled to be under way by the spring of 1951. It is expected that specifications will be ready and in the hands of the contractors within three months. Any Canadian firms wishing to be added to the list of contractors should communicate immediately with the Turkish Ministry of Public Works, Ankara, Turkey, giving their bank references and details on former port projects, which they have undertaken in Canada or abroad.

Besides the costs enumerated above, amounts have been set aside for a construction equipment pool ($4,680,000) and reconditioning repairs, replacements and additions. All details on these important projects are outlined in the official I.B.R.D. pamphlet entitled "Loan Agreement (Loan No. 28TU—Port Development and Construction Projects) between Republic of Turkey and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (d/July 7, 1950)".

Japanese Ships Expected to Resume Services in the Pacific

Hong Kong, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Japanese ships are expected to resume shipping services in the Pacific, as soon as authorization from SCAP is obtained. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, of Hong Kong, have been appointed agents for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, one of the world's largest prewar shipping companies. The NYK still has a fleet of twelve ocean-going ships, the largest being the 11,600-ton *Okinawa Maru*, which will operate on Pan-Asia runs.

Welsh Industry Progressing With Growing Factory Development

Completion of 145 factory schemes represents increase of 33 over previous year—Expansion of manufacturing improves employment situation—Coal production increased although labour force reduced.

By M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LIVERPOOL, October 18, 1950.—Industry in Wales progressed during the twelve months ending last June, 145 factory schemes having been completed during the period, an increase of 33 over the previous year's figure. According to the Fifth Annual Report on Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire, only one of the 38 factories constructed remains unlet. It is estimated that some 150,000 new factory jobs have been created since 1937, of which 95,000 were most suitable for male labour.

The number of all new factories and extensions completed in Wales for the twelve months to June 30 of this year was 75. It is pointed out, however, that adverse circumstances may delay the progress of some of the new industries and that, in order to ensure stability, it may be necessary later to consider the introduction of additional industries.

The average monthly level of unemployment in that area has been some 35,746, compared with an average of 38,742 for the previous year. In July, 1949, there were 32,072 unemployed, the lowest peacetime figure since 1924. During the year there has been an improvement in employment chiefly due to the expansion of manufacturing industries, notably clothing and textiles, metal and electrical goods, as well as steel and associated industries. There has been no general shortage of labour, except in certain key industries, particularly coal mining and tinplate.

Coal Production Increased Although Labour Force Reduced

Coal production during the past year in this area was some 23,000,000 tons, some 500,000 tons greater than in the previous year, although there was a substantial reduction in the labour force. Mechanically cut and conveyed coal, however, increased by approximately some 11 per cent over that of 1947. Coal shipments from South Wales during the ten months' period ended April this year are reported to have been some 847,000 tons greater than those during the corresponding period of 1948-49.

Although steel production has been maintained at a constant ratio to the production of the British steel industry as a whole, the tinplate output remains about the same as in 1949. Recently, steel sheet production improved by about 4 per cent.

Twice as much crude petroleum was imported and treated at the oil refineries at Llandarcy in the year ended June 30, 1,960,000 tons compared with 976,000 tons in 1948-49, and 575,000 tons in 1947-48. A development plan envisaging an expenditure of £12,500,000, it is believed, will increase the capacity to 2,100,000 tons per annum.

Imports of grain and flour, ores, pitprops, and mining timber were lower during the period. However, most classes of imports contributed towards an increase. Coal shipments showed a substantial increase, as did the volume of oil and spirit that were handled. There was an improvement in the movement of vehicles and tinplates.

Grain Marketing Developments Traced at Regina Gathering

Continuous flow of Canadian wheat to importing countries considered essential by Minister of Trade and Commerce—Long-range planning involved—All wheat pools should conclude financial operations promptly after close of each crop year—Great Britain is Canada's best customer for wheat.

RECENT developments in the marketing of Canadian wheat and coarse grain were traced by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the course of an address on November 13, 1950, to members of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Limited, at its twenty-sixth annual meeting in Regina. These include the establishment of a central marketing agency, in response to the request of western farmers, and the extension of its activities into the field of coarse grains, the negotiation of a long-term wheat agreement with the United Kingdom, which provided a guaranteed market for 600 million bushels at prices higher than ever previously received; and the culmination of discussions leading to an International Wheat Agreement, which was considered a stabilizing factor in Canada's markets. The Minister outlined briefly the progress since 1924 of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which operates 1,170 country elevators, with a capacity of over 60 million bushels; three terminal elevators at the lakehead, with a capacity of 17½ million bushels; and industrial facilities at Saskatoon. The volume of grain handled each year through these elevators "is one measure of your success as a farmer-owned and farmer-operated grain handling organization," he said, in the address prepared for presentation on this occasion.

Many Factors Involved in Decisions Affecting Grain

"On this occasion, you would expect me to say something of the grain marketing policies which have been pursued during the last few years; especially since these policies have not been accepted without a measure of criticism. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out to a meeting such as this that many factors are involved in decisions affecting commodities such as grain. We have not only to look at conditions which exist in Canada, but we have to take into account circumstances which exist in the countries to which we sell our surplus products. We have to take into consideration not only the conditions which exist at the moment, but we must bear in mind the effect of our policies over a period of years. For instance, there were times following the conclusion of World War II, when the economic circumstances existing in our principal markets were such that we had to give consideration to the prices at which our wheat was offered for sale in these export markets. We knew that the resources of these countries were limited, largely as a result of the sacrifices which they made in winning World War II. It would have been easy at that time to have quickly exhausted their remaining resources in providing them with the foodstuffs and other products which they so desperately needed. At that time, it was in our long-range interest to be fair with importing countries in regard to price. But this could only be part of the answer to the problem of the early postwar years. We had, as a country, to provide importing countries with loans with which to purchase the Canadian goods they required. Following the end of the war, the government of Canada extended loans totalling $1,700,000,000 to help bridge the financial difficulties of the United Kingdom and other countries in Western Europe imme-

Regina, Saskatchewan, centre of prairie wheat belt, from which a flow of golden grain is now being directed towards the eastern and western seaboards. In discussing the marketing of Canada's wheat crop, the Right. Hon. C. D. Howe said in Regina this week that the "continuity of markets" was essential.

Photo by Royal Canadian Air Force.

diately following the war, and to make it possible for them to continue to buy from this country when they did not have the resources to do so. Of the money loaned at this time, a substantial part was used for the purchase of wheat from Canada. I cite this as an example of the factors which must be taken into consideration in regard to export products of the importance of wheat.

Continuous Flow of Canadian Wheat Essential

"I think this point serves to illustrate another important point in the marketing of wheat. Each year we produce millions of bushels of wheat, a large percentage of which must be sold abroad. If we are to keep away from the depressing effect of large carry-overs, we must concern ourselves not only with the marketing of wheat in any one crop year, but also we must give careful attention to the continuity of our markets—we must see that, as far as possible, there is a continuous flow of Canadian wheat into importing countries sufficient to take care of at least a substantial part of our surplus production. Therefore, as far as the marketing of wheat is concerned, we are not only concerned with the immediate position, but we are always concerned with the markets we will need in the future. There have been times in recent years, particularly when foodstuffs were in short supply, when we could have taken advantage of immediate situations, but I think we wisely took the long-range view.

"The Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement, signed in July, 1946, provided for the firm sale of 600 million bushels of wheat over a four-year period, with a firm price fixed for the first two years of the contract and provision for a floor price for the final two years of the agreement, with the actual price for 1948-49 and 1949-50 to be negotiated. I think that at the time the agreement was signed a great majority of wheat producers and farm organizations favoured the security which the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement provided, and were glad to see a guaranteed market for 600 million bushels of wheat during the early postwar years.

Five-Year-Pool Arrangement Outlined

"Because of the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement, the government was able to make an arrangement with wheat producers in the form of the five-year pool operating from August 1, 1945, to July 31, 1950. The five-year pool commenced with a guaranteed initial payment of $1.35 per bushel, which meant that producers were guaranteed this much for their wheat until July 31, 1950. In 1948, we were able to increase the initial payment under the five-year pool to $1.55 per bushel, and in the following year the initial payment was increased to $1.75 per bushel. Between August 1, 1945, and July 31, 1950, producers marketed 1,433 million bushels, for which they have now received $1.75 per bushel. Certainly this is the best sustained price which wheat producers of the Prairie Provinces have ever received over a period of five years. In addition to the $1.75 per bushel already received by producers on all wheat delivered into the five-year pool, there will be a final payment commencing at an early date. I do not hold out hope to you that this final payment will be a large one in cents per bushel. Don't forget that to make a one cent payment on the more than 1,400 million bushels of wheat delivered into the five-year pool will require more than $14,000,000. Whatever the final payment amounts to, no one can say that the wheat producers of the Prairie Provinces have not had, throughout the five-year pool, a period of stability at a time when world conditions were unsettled and, as I have said before, the highest price which they have ever received for their wheat over a period of five full crop years.

"Now there are those who say that if we had not entered into our agreement with the United Kingdom we might have received more for our wheat. It is quite possible that we might have. It is also possible that in 1948-49 and 1949-50 we might have had a substantial quantity of unsold wheat on our hands had it not been for the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement. During the final two years of the Canada-United Kingdom Agreement, the United States had a very large surplus of wheat, and under the Marshall Plan they were quite willing and, in fact, anxious to provide large quantities of wheat to Western Europe at the expense of the United States Treasury. The United States throughout this period respected the Canadian agreement with the United Kingdom and, in fact, went so far as to provide a substantial sum of American dollars by which the United Kingdom was able to finance her wheat purchases in Canada under the Canada-United Kingdom Agreement. For this reason, as well as others, I think you will agree with me that the value of the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement cannot be assessed entirely on the basis of comparing the prices at which we sold wheat to the United Kingdom under that agreement with prices which the Canadian Wheat Board received for relatively small quantities of Class II wheat, or with prices which prevailed in the United States where the bulk of wheat production is consumed in the domestic market.

Britain Purchasing Part of Current Wheat Crop

"The United Kingdom undertook to purchase from Canada in the 1950-51 crop year its full requirement for North American wheat, provided price and quality were not less favourable than that obtainable from other North American sources. Probable United Kingdom requirements are estimated at from 100 to 120 million bushels of wheat and flour on International Wheat Agreement terms. This undertaking was given with the knowledge that there would be little if any ECA aid on purchases in Canada, and I have no doubt that the eminently fair way with which Canada has dealt with the United Kingdom under the contract these past four years had much to do with their giving us a forward assurance of a market for the present crop year, even though ECA finance is available for any wheat or flour purchased in the United States.

"Again, looking toward a measure of stability for the wheat producers of Western Canada, the government took an active part in the negotiations leading up to the International Wheat Agreement which became effective on August 1, 1949. Whether Canada should participate in an agreement of this kind was not a matter which concerned the government alone. It was a matter of primary interest to the wheat producers of the Prairie Provinces. In the long and difficult negotiations which took place in the first six months of 1949, wheat producers of the Prairie Provinces were continuously represented.

"We could not have entered into the International Wheat Agreement without having the assurance that wheat producers wanted such an agreement, and were reasonably satisfied with the agreement which was arrived at. Your organization has endorsed the International Wheat Agreement and, in so doing, I assume that you are satisfied with the maximum and minimum prices which are provided for in that agreement. Under the I.W.A. the maximum price is established at $1.80 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur. The agreement provides for a sliding scale of minimum prices during the four years of the agreement. For the crop year ending July 31, 1950, the minimum I.W.A. price was $1.50 per bushel. For the present crop year the minimum price is $1.40 per bushel. For 1951-52 the minimum price is $1.30, and

for 1952-53, $1.20 per bushel; all prices on the basis of a gold dollar. I want to underline the I.W.A. minimum price for 1950-51—the present crop year, namely $1.40 per bushel. Was this not the proper level at which to establish the Board's initial price?

Canadian Wheat Board Had Series of Surpluses

"Representing the viewpoint of organized wheat producers, you have consistently advocated that your grain should be marketed through a wheat board and that the pooling system be used. If you believe these things, then I think you must also share my view that board operations over the years in respect to wheat should not result in deficits which must be paid by the taxpayers of Canada through funds voted by parliament. It is very important that wheat operations conducted on your behalf by the Canadian Wheat Board should stand on their own feet. I think that is the way most wheat producers want it. It is a matter of satisfaction to me and, I am sure to you, that for ten successive crop years board wheat operations have ended in surpluses for distribution to producers. This is a record which I want to see continued. If we are to accomplish this result, then we must be careful in establishing our initial prices.

"In establishing initial prices for oats and barley for the present crop year, we had the principles of sound pooling in mind. We established the initial price for oats at 65c. per bushel basis No. 2 Northern Canada Western Oats in store Fort William-Port Arthur, and we established the initial price of barley at 93c. per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. 6 Row Barley in store the lakehead. These are the same initial prices that prevailed in 1949-50 when, in my opinion, the Canadian Wheat Board conducted highly satisfactory feed grain pools. As a result of the oats and barley operations during the past crop year, the board was able to end up with a surplus of $26,643,973 in the case of barley, and $15,546,322 in the case of oats. These surpluses have now been paid out to producers in the form of final payments on their deliveries during the crop year ending July 31, 1950. Producers received 79·57 cents per bushel for No. 1 Feed Oats, $1.50 per bushel for No. 3 C.W. 6 Row Barley and $1.31 for No. 1 Feed Barley; all prices in store Fort William-Port Arthur. There you have the record of the first pooling operation conducted by the Canadian Wheat Board in respect to oats and barley.

"I might add that I was particularly pleased with the fact that the board was able to wind up its 1949-50 oats and barley pools promptly after the end of the crop year and commence final payments to producers by the middle of October. I think that we will have to give serious consideration to methods whereby annual wheat pools can be wound up promptly after the close of each crop year, even though all the wheat in such pools has not been disposed of. This is a matter upon which I would welcome an expression of opinion on the part of your organization. Any recommendation that your organization may wish to make toward obtaining the desired result will be carefully considered by the government. However, any change in this direction might require an amendment to the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

Britain Canada's Largest Customer for Wheat

"I would like to end my talk by referring briefly to the work which is going on in connection with markets for Canadian wheat. I have every confidence that the United Kingdom will continue over the years as our largest single customer," declared Mr. Howe. "This confidence is based not solely upon the British demand for wheat of the quality which we

produce in Western Canada, but also upon the healthy trade relations which are being built up between our two countries. To a much greater extent than formerly the United Kingdom is finding a good market for her industrial goods in Canada, and the United Kingdom's adverse trade balance with this country has been sharply reduced. During the nine months which ended on September 30, 1950, we exported to the United Kingdom goods with a value of $346 million. During the same period we imported goods from the United Kingdom with a value of $291 million. Thus, in the nine-month period ending in September, 1950, Britain's unfavourable trade balance with Canada amounted to only $55 million. To a greater extent than ever before, our trade with the United Kingdom is on a two-way basis, and I might add that our imports from the United Kingdom this year are running substantially ahead of imports during the same period last year. This, I think, is a most important development in connection with our commercial relationships with the United Kingdom.

"In the last two years the United States under the Marshall Plan has supplied a considerable volume of wheat to countries in Western Continental Europe which formerly were consistent buyers of our product. I am confident that these countries, when their financial position permits, will again be among our good markets. In fact, during the present crop year several countries which have been and are receiving assistance under the Marshall Plan, have returned as buyers of Canadian wheat. Both my department and the Canadian Wheat Board have taken an active interest in wheat markets in Latin America. A year and a half ago the Canadian Wheat Board sent a mission which covered the islands of the Caribbean and every wheat importing country in South America Our close contacts with these markets have resulted in a significant expansion in our trade with this area, and particularly in our exports of flour. As long as our prices remain competitive, I feel that we can look towards expanding markets in this area. In regard to Europe, we now have a small mission representing the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada visiting the United Kingdom and the principal wheat importing countries on the Continent. This mission is visiting importing agencies, governmental and private, in the interests of the sale of Canadian wheat and, at the same time, it is studying methods by which the sale of Canadian wheat might be increased. Canadian Trade Commissioners are also on the alert for market opportunities for Canadian wheat. All these efforts are being directed towards the major objective of securing continuing markets for the surplus wheat production of Western Canada."

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract 170—11 kv. switchgear for Maraetai Substation.

Contract 171—One 5,000 kva. 110/11 kv. transformer bank and spare unit for Waitaki Power Station.

Contract 172—11 kv. switchgear for Waitaki Power Station.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m., on March 20, April 3 and April 10, 1951, respectively.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain copies of specifications for the above contracts on application to Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Slight Increase in Raw Material Stocks Recorded by Denmark in Current Year

Holdings of iron and steel increased by about 10 per cent in first six months of 1950, while slight decreases were recorded for crude copper, aluminum, zinc and lead—Stocks of solid fuel increased considerably.

OSLO, October 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Danish industry increased the total holdings of iron and steel by about 10 per cent since the beginning of the year. This increase was spread throughout the various types, being most evident in the crude iron group. The following table shows the changes in iron and steel goods inventories in the past year, compared with 1939:

	June 30 1950	Dec. 31 1949	June 30 1949	Dec. 31 1939
			(Tons)	
Crude iron	42,755	32,583	34,062	23,496
Bar iron	88,635	86,794	96,450	86,700
Sheet iron	87,272	79,489	87,149	93,000
Pipes, tubes and parts	23,212	20,470	21,412	19,500
Rails	36,932	35,497	30,585	37,500
Total	278,806	254,833	269,658	260,196

There have been slight decreases in stocks of crude copper, aluminum, zinc and lead, but little change in the case of partly manufactured goods of these metals.

The stocks of solid fuel of all types increased considerably as compared with December, 1949. As compared with June 30, 1949, an increase was registered only in the case of coke, from 228,600 tons to 318,700 tons, the figure for coal declining from 775,900 tons to 745,300 tons, and lignite briquettes from 30,900 tons to 10,100 tons. Liquid fuel stocks increased as compared with December, 1949, as was also the case with lubricating oils and asphalt. In no case, however, did the stocks reach the June, 1949, level, with the exception of petrol, which reached the same level of 48,000 tons, which barely corresponds to the estimated requirements for two months.

As regards the other groups, considerable increases are noted for certain articles as compared with a year ago, and in some instances this is also the case as compared with the December, 1949, figures. Particularly notable increases are registered for glass, wood and radiators, while other building articles show either no variation or slight declines. Large increases are also noted in the case of yarns and other raw materials for spinning mills.

The total value of stocks of raw materials on June 30, 1950, based on 1949 import prices, is estimated at about 904 million kroner, as compared with 806 million kroner on June 30, 1949, an increase of 98 million kroner or 12 per cent.

Venezuela Restricts Sale of Imported Sardines

Caracas, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Venezuela Ministry of Agriculture has announced that since October 1, 1950, the sale of imported sardines has been prohibited in the public markets of the state of Miranda and the Federal District. These markets are maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture principally for the sale of local products. This decree does not affect normal retail trade and is a result of representations made by the Venezuelan National Fishing Industry Association.

Japanese Industry Enabled to Procure Essential Materials

Minister of International Trade and Industry establishes special foreign exchange budget to cover long-term purchases of key commodities—Importers will now have guarantees that foreign exchange will be available for any products included in the budget for long-term contracts and for imports under the automatic approval system.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, October 11, 1950.—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced the establishment of a special foreign exchange budget to cover the importation of a limited number of key commodities normally purchased under long-term contracts. The ministry has also increased the number of commodities which may be imported under the automatic approval system, which was introduced in the middle of August.

These measures, set up within the framework of existing foreign exchange controls, are designed to assist in the procurement of essential raw materials required by Japanese industry. Importers, in many cases, have been handicapped in negotiating for the purchase of scarce raw materials because of uncertainty with respect to the availability of foreign exchange to cover purchases. Since importers will now have fairly definite guarantees that foreign exchange will be available for any products included in the budget for long-term contracts and for imports permitted under automatic approval system, the position with respect to the procurement of commodities from abroad should register a decided improvement.

Quarterly Foreign Exchange Budgets Established for Imports

Since Japan's import trade was restored to private channels at the beginning of the year, the Japanese Government has made provision in quarterly foreign exchange budgets for imports designated in import lists published at frequent intervals. Foreign exchange has been allocated in advance for selected commodities, such as raw cotton, petroleum, coal and rice. The quarterly foreign exchange budgets also made provision for a wide range of imports, which were released to importers on a "first come, first served", basis. There are now four different import procedures operating simultaneously in Japan: (*a*) purchases by the Japanese Government, (*b*) the allocation, or "first come, first served", system, (*c*) the automatic approval system, and (*d*) the long-term contract system.

The original method of issuing import permits and exchange on a "first come, first served", basis, which has applied throughout the year to a wide range of commodities, has not been entirely satisfactory. There were instances when the number of applications for import permits on certain commodities was several hundred times larger than the available foreign exchange, and in others only a few applications have been received. The speculation which took place under the "first come, first served," system should gradually be eliminated, since importers are required to establish collateral varying from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the proposed purchase when applying for an import permit under the automatic approval system.

Imports Permitted Under the Long-term Budget System

The commodities to be imported under the long-term contract budget system as outlined in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's import notice number 31, of September 27, are iron ore from the sterling area and the Philippines; heavy coking coal from Hong Kong; bauxite from the sterling area and Indonesia; salt from the sterling area, French Union, Indonesia, Thailand, Formosa and "other areas"; phosphate rock from the sterling area and the French Union; rayon pulp from the United States, Canada, Finland, Sweden and "other areas"; and sugar from Formosa. Imports from "other areas" under the long-term budget must be settled by means of back to back or escrow letters of credit (i.e., on a private barter basis) and the proceeds utilized for the purchase of Japanese products of equivalent value for export. The term "other areas" is applied to countries other than those in the sterling area and those with which Japan has trade agreements.

Under the long-term contract system, it is first necessary for importers to obtain a foreign exchange allocation before applying for an import licence. The issuance of an allocation certificate by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry constitutes a fairly definite guarantee to the importing firms and overseas' supplier that the foreign exchange to cover the transaction will be forthcoming when required. Imports under the long-term contract system are to be made on a cash basis, with the exception of the commodities forthcoming from "other areas". The commodities to be imported under the system, as well as the sources from which they are to be obtained, are specifically set forth in import notice number 31. The importation of commodities other than those listed or from sources not designated in the import notice will not be permitted.

Automatic Approval System Enlarged

The automatic approval system, which originally made provision for the importation of 48 separate commodities, has been enlarged to include such essential items as raw cotton, iron ore, rayon pulp, linseed, phosphate rock, cottonseed, scrap steel, pig iron, bauxite, heavy coking coal, sulphite pulp, bleached sulphite pulp, bagasse pulp and teak. There are now more than 60 commodities for which foreign exchange has been earmarked under the automatic approval system, and it is probable that the number of commodities will be progressively increased. The foreign exchange allocation for imports under the automatic approval system for the October-December quarter is estimated to be U.S.$100 million. Importers filing applications for import licences for commodities listed under the automatic approval system may expect to have their applications approved provided there are funds available. There have not been as yet any commodities included under the automatic approval system for import from Canada on a straight cash basis.

French Equatorial Africa Establishing New Port at Brazzaville

Leopoldville, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Work is expected to be completed by next June on the new port of Brazzaville. This city, which is the capital of French Equatorial Africa, lies just across the river and within clear view of Leopoldville, the capital of the Belgian Congo. Both owe their location to the series of rapids which interrupt downward navigation of the Congo River at this point. On the French side, as on the Belgian, a railway connects with the sea. The new port at Brazzaville was necessitated by the economic development of the southern part of French Equatorial Africa.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Output of Canned Fish in Australia Lower This Year

Sydney, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Output of the Australian fish canneries in 1949-50 was 6,961,267 pounds, one-third less than the 1948-49 total of 10,469,095 pounds. The record output of approximately 12¼ million pounds was made in 1947-48.

In 1949-50, Australia imported 17,174,084 pounds of canned fish, two and a half times as much as the country produced. These imports were about 11 per cent less than in 1948-49. Exports in 1949-50 were 2,448,118 pounds, only about half the 1948-49 total of 4,795,663 pounds.

Domestic supply of canned fish for Australians in 1949-50 is 21,687,233, when production and imports have been added and exports subtracted. This amount equals about 2¾ pounds per head of population.

Australia Expects to Produce Aluminum by 1952

Sydney, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The government expects to be producing aluminum in Tasmania by 1952, the Minister for Supply said in the House of Representatives recently. The government hoped to produce about 13,000 tons af aluminum ingots a year, he said. This tonnage was about equal to present Australian needs.

Australian Beer Consumption Rises

Sydney, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The rate of beer consumption in Australia rose rapidly between 1939 and 1949, according to a recent review of the brewing industry. Consumption was 12 gallons a head in 1938-39, 13½ gallons in 1945-46, 16 gallons in 1946-47, and just under 18 gallons in 1948-49. The quantity of beer consumed rose from 84,025,000 gallons in 1938-39 to 139,360,000 gallons in 1948-49. Drinkers contributed £31,970,000 to the Treasury in customs and excise duty on beer in 1948-49, compared with £7,360,000 in 1938-39.

A review of the wine industry showed that, between 1938-39 and 1948-49, average consumption of wine in Australia more than doubled from ·65 gallons to 1·39 gallons. Total consumption increased from 4,535,413 gallons in 1938-39 to 10,823,831 gallons in 1948-49. Production rose from 7,572,864 gallons to 14,586,035 gallons in the same time. Exports dropped from 3,729,677 gallons in 1938-39 to 1,894,607 gallons in 1948-49.

Australian Output of Jams and Jellies Reduced

Melbourne, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—During the crop year 1948-49, Australia produced 134,000,000 pounds of jams and jellies and exported 53,000,000 pounds. Imports were negligible. Production in 1948-49 was well below the last ten-year average of 147,188,000 pounds. Peak production was reached in 1947-48, when the output totalled 198,454,000 pounds, of which 59,642,000 pounds went to overseas markets.

Australian Controls on Margarine Reduce Vegetable Oil Production

Melbourne, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—State limitations on margarine production act as a brake on the production of vegetable oils in Australia, according to a statement made recently by the Director-General of Agri-

culture. Only cotton seed and linseed were likely to be increased, as cotton seed oil is important for defence purposes, and linseed oil does not compete with the products of the dairying industry.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 acres are now in linseed, and the acreage being sown is steadily increasing. It is estimated that about 200,000 acres are needed to meet Australia's requirements.

Cotton seed production fell to its lowest level in years during the last harvest. To encourage production the Commonwealth is guaranteeing farmers 9½d. a pound for new crop.

Australian Pine Log Output Reaches All-time High

Melbourne, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Output of pine logs from state forests in South Australia reached an all-time high during the twelve months' period ending June 30, 1950, when production reached about 90,000,000 superficial feet, as compared with 78,000,000 in 1948, 48,000,000 in 1943 and 19,000,000 in 1938.

The state now has about 110,000 acres of softwood forests (principally *Pinus radiata*) of an average age of 20 years, and about 4,000 additional acres are being planted annually. Radiata pine grows rapidly in many areas of South Australia, and it is estimated that ultimately the forests will produce 300,000,000 superficial feet of logs. Principal uses are for box shooks for dried and citrus fruits, housing timbers, veneers, furniture, match sticks and pulp for papermaking.

DENMARK

Pig Production in Denmark Higher

The Hague, September 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The total number of pigs in Denmark, at July 15, 1950, was 3,208,000, which was 524,000 above the 1949 level. Sows numbered 401,000 against 348,000 on the same date of 1949.

Danish Agricultural Exports Rise

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Exports of agricultural commodities from Denmark during the period January to September, 1950, show an increase over the same period last year. Butter exports totalled 122,000 long tons as compared with 105,000 long tons in 1940; cheese, 31,000 long tons in 1950, 23,000 in 1949; eggs, 72,000 long tons in 1950, 62,000 in 1949; bacon and pork, 142,000 long tons in 1950, 61,000 in 1949. Exports of cattle for slaughter totalled 192,000 head this year, as compared with none in a similar period last year.

Denmark Seeking Higher Bacon Prices from Britain

The Hague, October 23, 1950.—(FTS)—Danish negotiators in the Anglo-Danish bacon contract discussions returned home on October 20 after negotiations had been postponed until later in the year. The Danes had demanded an increase in price of 7½ per cent, which the British delegation would not accept. They promised to consider it before negotiations were resumed in three weeks' time in Copenhagen. The British are reported to have offered to purchase the entire Danish bacon production.

It is argued in the Danish press that, as one kilogram of imported feedgrain costs the farmer 55 øre (4 cents Can. per pound), and as the production of one kilogram of pork requires a minimum of 6 kilograms of feedgrain, it costs nearly 3·50 kroner (25 cents Can. per pound) to produce one kilogram of pork. As the present export price for bacon is 4·13 kroner per kilogram (29 cents Can. per pound), this only leaves 60 to 70 øre (5 or 6½ cents Can. per pound) to cover all other expenses. Consequently, it is suggested that if the price is not raised Danish consignments to the United Kingdom will have to be reduced.

HONG KONG

Cotton Spinning in Hong Kong Becoming an Important Industry

Hong Kong, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Cotton spinning in Hong Kong is entirely a postwar development, but it is rapidly becoming an important industry. There are now thirteen cotton spinning mills with a total capacity of 190,300 spindles. All mills are in postwar buildings and have efficient up-to-date machinery. About 2,500 workers are employed. Monthly yarn production, all counts, is nearing five million pounds weight and the value of yarn exported each month is about $2,000,000 Canadian. One-quarter of the monthly yarn production is diverted to the local market for conversion into grey cotton cloth or knitwear. The quality of the yarn is claimed superior to that produced in India, Japan, Italy, Belgium or China. Principal export markets are Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and China.

Number of Private Cars in Hong Kong Increased

Hong Kong, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Figures just released indicate there are 8,762 private motor cars registered in the colony, as well as 344 taxis, 288 buses, 112 trams, 3,154 trucks and 1,048 motor cycles. The number of private cars and trucks is 50 per cent greater than prewar.

Hong Kong Construction Industry Active

Hong Kong, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—During the period January to August, 1950, the construction industry in Hong Kong completed 787 new projects costing $16 million Canadian. Roughly half of all the work done was residential building—houses or flats—573 units valued at $8·5 million. Office buildings and factories or warehouses, numbering 76 projects, represented about 30 per cent of construction in value, costing just under $5 million. The balance of construction consisted of multi-purpose buildings, e.g., offices and residences mixed, factory and residence combined, miscellaneous public works, etc.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Develops New Rubber and Sulphur Dioxide Yarn

The Hague, October 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Royal Dutch Shell laboratory has developed a yarn involving the use of natural rubber and sulphur dioxide. The quality and strength of the yarn is reported to approximate that of good viscose rayon. Yarns of the same fineness as acetate and viscose yarns can be manufactured and are easily dyed.

Netherlands Acts to Control Hoarding and Price Excesses

The Hague, October 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Government has re-introduced the 1939 act against price excesses and hoarding.

The subsidy on coffee has been withdrawn and the price has advanced from Fl.4.00 to Fl.8.60 per kilogram.

It is officially reported that the loss on Dutch butter exported to the United Kingdom is 95 Dutch cents a kilogram.

Netherlands Provides for Industrialization Program

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Expenditures of 5,800 million guilders over the next four and a half years are involved in the industrialization program of the Netherlands, as planned by the government in exile during the war and instituted in the immediate postwar period. It is estimated that half of this sum will consist of capital expenditures, while the remainder will be for replacements and the modernization of existing equipment. Capital investments and emigration are being encouraged, in order to lessen the danger of unemployment in a country of limited resources and with an increasing population. It is estimated that industrial employment will have to be found for 245,000 people in the next four and a half years, which is an increase of 120,000 over the original estimate.

Netherlands Cost-of-Living Index Rises

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—In common with most countries of the world, the Netherlands is experiencing price advances in almost every sector of its economy. The total index figure for consumer goods rose to 239 for August (base 1938-39=100). The indices for individual items were as follows: food, 285; clothing, 354; footwear, 383; cleansing, 382; furnishing, 328; other groups, 173; and house rents, 100. Although no official figures are available as yet, further advances are expected for the month of September. Increased prices of raw materials on the world market, caused by the sudden need for strategic materials for international defence programs, combined with consumer hoarding, have been largely responsible for increased price levels.

Both chambers of the Dutch Parliament have held lengthy debates on the subject of renewing price control measures, but so far no action has been taken.

Dutch Whale Oil Sold at Higher Prices

The Hague, October 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Reports are current that the Netherlands Whaling Company has sold forward its 1950-51 production of whale oil to the Dutch Government at 20 per cent above the price of the previous season. This would mean a price of about Fl.1,100, against Fl.925 per metric ton.

Netherlands To Increase Taxes

The Hague, October 17, 1950.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Minister of Finance warned that it would be necessary to abandon several envisaged cuts in taxation, and that, in some instances, an increase would be necessary.

Although the proposed increase in the turnover tax for the retail trade from 3 to 3½ per cent will be withdrawn, the turnover tax for manufacturers will be increased from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Costs of motor cars registered in the name of companies, but also used privately, will be added to the income of the private users up to 25 per cent of the cost.

A compulsory 15 per cent increase in house rents will take effect on January 1, 1951.

Netherlands Industrial Production and Wages Rise

The Hague, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The Netherlands index of the daily average industrial production, on the basis of 1938 equalling 100, was 134 in August against 139 in July.

The industrial wage index (basis 1947=100) was, at the end of September, 120 against 114·2 in August, the rise being attributed to the 5 per cent compulsory wage increase.

Netherlands To Establish New Armament Plants

The Hague, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Authority has been granted to the Swiss Hispano-Suiza organization to invest florins 13,000,000 in a new factory for the production of guns and ammunition. The principal products of the plant will be 20 mm. guns and munitions for the Gloster Meteor jet fighter.

Dutch shipyards are to manufacture parts for aircraft to be produced by the Fokker Aircraft Company. A new factory for assembling these parts will be established at Dordrecht.

NORWAY

Norwegian Industrial Production and Investment Increase Slightly

Oslo, October 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The total value of industrial production in Norway during 1949 showed a smaller increase than has been recorded for any previous postwar year and, for the first time since the war, a decline is recorded in the case of certain industries. Of the more important groups showing a declining production value were the stone industry, the wood refining industry, the tobacco industry and the alcoholic beverage industry. This decline is partly due to the fall in prices of certain products throughout the year, and partly to an actual decrease in the production figure.

In the case of other industrial groups a continued increase in production value is recorded, the most important of these industries being the iron- and metal-working industry; the production value in the machine industry increased by about 30 per cent; and the remaining groups in this industry—the textile and clothing industry, the furniture and house-fitting industry and the mining industry—increased by 13 to 19 per cent.

The total gross investments in Norwegian industry also showed an increase in 1949, this being mainly due to an expansion in the machinery group, the investments in housing, factory, storage and office building having declined somewhat. The largest investments took place in the chemical and the wood-refining industries, while the mining industry showed, relatively, the largest investment increase as compared with the previous year. Other industries showing increased investment are the iron and metal industry, the earth and stone industry, and the textile and clothing industry, while declines were recorded in the case of the quarry industry and the furniture and house-fitting industry.

Norway Makes Advance Sales of Whale Oil for Export

Oslo, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Norwegian whaling companies' sales organization has made advance sales of 30,000 tons of whale oil to the British Ministry of Food at a price of £100 per ton. A further 30,000 tons have been sold at the same price to two Norwegian factories for hardening prior to export. Last year the Norwegian sales organization made advance sales of 50,000 tons of the 1949-50 whale oil production to Great Britain at a price of £80 per ton.

Besides these 60,000 tons, it is estimated that the coming season's production of whale oil will consist of a further 100,000 tons, of which approximately 40,000 tons will be needed to cover the requirements of the home market, while the remainder will be available for export.

Norway Sells Whale Oil and Meal to France

Oslo, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Norwegian "Jarama" expedition, consisting of the factory vessel and seven whaling boats, have now completed their catch of humpback whale off Cape Lopez, in the French Congo, their total production amounting to 63,000 barrels of whale oil and approximately 20,000 sacks of whale meal, as compared with 55,000 barrels of whale oil last year. The total production is being unloaded in France.

Norway Licensing Purchase of New Ships Abroad

Oslo, October 23, 1950.—(FTS)—Since the summer of 1948 the purchase of new ships abroad has been controlled by the Norwegian Government, and licences have had to be secured for each new building contract. Such licences are granted only for the replacement of wrecked ships, or in cases where the shipowner can guarantee 100 per cent self-financing for the ship in question. As a result of these stringent controls, of 129 contracts placed with British shipyards this year, only four were from Norway. This is causing much anxiety in Norwegian shipping circles. In 1949, Norway bought 256,000 gross tons of the 522,000 gross tons for delivery in 1952, launched for export in Great Britain, but in 1950 practically no new ships will be delivered to Norway.

Norway Provides for Larger Crews on Vessels

Oslo, October 23, 1950.—(FTS)—New regulations regarding the manning of Norwegian ships will come into effect on January 1, 1951, making provision for somewhat larger crews in the case of all freight and passenger vessels of 25 tons or more. These regulations have become necessary as a result of a law, providing an eight-hour day for all seamen.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Industry Shows Favourable Progress

Berne, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Industrial activity in Switzerland progressed favourably during the second quarter of 1950, except for certain sections of the textile and clothing industries. Inquiries have shown that 27 per cent of the firms questioned considered the degree of activity to be good, 55 per cent considered it satisfactory and 18 per

cent thought it bad. The outlook for the near future was considered to be good, or at any rate satisfactory, by 48 per cent of the concerns, bad by 9 per cent, and uncertain by 42 per cent.

Switzerland Plans Defence Expenditures

Berne, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Switzerland's military budget for 1951 will total 720 million francs, according to a statement by the head of the Swiss Military Department. Current expenditures will account for 460 million francs, while 260 million francs will be expended as a first instalment of a five-year complementary armament program which is to have a total cost of some 1,400 million francs.

Swiss Imports Increased in September

Berne, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Swiss imports in September, 1950, were valued at 453·3 million Swiss francs, an increase of 32 million francs over August, and 167 million francs over September, 1949. This increase was mainly the result of substantially increased arrivals of iron, steel, copper, raw wool, rubber and oils and greases. The Swiss adverse balance of trade which reached a peak for this year in August, amounting to 121·5 million francs, declined to 73·6 million francs in September.

Switzerland Negotiating Bilateral Agreement With Western Germany

Berne, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Switzerland conducted negotiations with the Western German authorities during September, with a view to establishing a bilateral basis for the exchange of goods and transfers resulting from invisible payments, in so far as the decisions of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation had not freed these transactions from restrictions. Independently of the definite date of adhesion of Switzerland to the European Payments Union, the lists of goods included in the 60 per cent removed from import control by the two countries will become applicable on October 15. The total amount of 300 million francs under Swiss import quotas provided for goods not freed from controls guarantees a greater latitude to Swiss exporters in respect of goods still subject to quotas. This agreement requires ratification by the Allied High Commission to Western Germany.

Switzerland and Mexico Sign Trade Agreement

Berne, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Following negotiations in Berne between a Swiss and a Mexican economic delegation, a trade agreement between the two countries was signed on September 2. Its main provision concerns the mutual extension of most-favoured-nation treatment to the trade between the two countries, and it will remain in force for a period of two years subject to prolongation. This agreement requires ratification by the Swiss federal council.

In 1949, Switerland's imports from Mexico, principally raw cotton, lead, and oleaginous grains and fruits, amounted to 20,140,000 francs, while exports from Switzerland to Mexico totalled 35,170,000 francs. Most important among Swiss exports were watches and watch movements, pharmaceuticals, and perfumes.

New England Power Survey Ordered

Boston, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the tidal power development on Passamaquoddy Bay, N.B., and the harnessing of the Niagara Falls power potential are to be studied in the course of a survey of natural resources of New England and New York State, ordered recently by President Truman. The broad survey will include power, navigation, flood control, forest management, fish and wild-life conservation, mineral development, water supply, pollution control and soil conservation.

Atlantic Tuna Fishing to be Studied by the United States

Boston, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The line-of-flow of blue-fin tuna, from Cape Cod to Nova Scotia, will be studied in a federal tuna survey, scheduled to operate out of a Maine port next spring. Research will also be carried out to determine the best methods of catching and freezing the species. Support for this survey comes from sardine canneries in Maine, which suffer from a seasonal slump in the sardine catch. They hope to augment their operations by packing small tuna during the slack season.

New England Employment Situation Improves

Boston, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Only one community in New England remains on the Labour Department list of "heavy unemployment areas", compared with 18 a year ago. Employment gains in jewellery and textiles paced the recent upsurge, reflecting heavy fall buying and the initial impact of defence contracts.

New England Council Promoting Steel Mill

Boston, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—A fully integrated steel mill, to be built on the seacoast of New England, is being vigorously promoted by the New England Council. Business leaders feel that the national rearmament program, and the need for a dispersal of the steel industry, will hasten this development. New England has substantial supplies of steel scrap, and offers a good market for primary steel.

Motor Company in United States Increasing Productive Capacity

Detroit, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Productive capacity of the Ford Motor Company will be 50 per cent higher than prewar when construction projects now under way are completed within the next year. The company's long range program, based on the estimate of automobile demand during the next ten years, includes $300 million being spent on current projects, while projects involving another $300 million over the next few years are under study.

United States Automotive Industry Receives Large Steel Shipments

Detroit, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first seven months of 1950 the automotive industry received 8,312,848 net tons of steel, or 21·1 per cent of the total seven months' shipments of 40,232,505 net tons, according to figures released by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2
February	57·4	59·6	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5
March	71·1	73·3	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2
April	48·5	50·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5
May	75·6	67·0	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0
June	73·3	66·0	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2
July	74·4	66·2	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7
August	77·1	69·1	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1
September	76·8	72·2	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1
October	91·3	88·2	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	.....
November	95·0	86·0	238·7	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	.....
December	81·3	68·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	.....
Total	884·5	837·6	3,218·3	2,312,2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	2,220·5

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1946	1948	1948	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9
February	42·9	47·0	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2
March	59·1	65·1	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4
April	45·3	48·9	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9
May	66·1	67·1	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2
June	60·5	58·9	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5
July	57·6	55·8	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5
August	57·9	57·0	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3
September	59·6	56·4	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7
October	68·6	63·9	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	.....
November	70·1	63·3	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	.....
December	52·2	44·3	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	.....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	2,259·5

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	.....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	.....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	.....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 11·3

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars							
January	25·5	33·6	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6
February	23·6	27·3	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4
March	26·4	27·8	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1
April	16·4	18·8	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8
May	30·5	27·9	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5
June	28·9	25·6	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5
July	30·5	25·8	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2
August	31·3	26·7	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5
September	30·8	28·9	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4
October	38·4	36·0	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	.....
November	41·4	35·8	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	.....
December	30·0	25·5	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	.....
Total	353·6	339·7	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	344·1

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4
March	10·9	11·5	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7
April	8·4	9·2	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5
May	12·7	11·9	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3
June	10·8	9·2	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1
July	11·3	9·7	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7
August	11·4	10·4	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3
September	10·5	10·0	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2
October	11·0	11·6	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	.....
November	13·0	11·0	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	.....
December	8·0	7·0	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	.....
Total	124·0	119·3	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	290·4

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–30	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	.....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	.....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	.....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 55·5

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9
February	19·7	16·8	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8
March	25·9	22·7	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3
April	20·1	18·0	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8
May	26·1	20·4	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4
June	25·1	20·0	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7
July	25·9	21·0	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2
August	28·3	25·3	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1
September	29·4	25·1	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8
October	33·5	28·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	.....
November	31·9	28·4	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	.....
December	33·3	24·7	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	.....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	1,433·1

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5
February	27·9	31·2	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1
March	38·0	42·9	104·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9
April	29·2	31·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2
May	38·3	40·5	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5
June	36·4	37·1	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3
July	33·4	34·1	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6
August	33·7	35·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6
September	36·2	34·7	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4
October	42·5	38·5	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	.....
November	40·8	37·6	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	.....
December	33·6	29·2	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	.....
Total	418·7	424·7	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	1,525·1

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22·9
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	+ 0·1
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	− 2·5
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	+ 18·6
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	.....
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	.....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	.....
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 427·8	− 71·4

South African Exports of Base Metals Greatly Increased in First Quarter

Striking improvement recorded in first three months of 1950 with shipments totalling £4,263,852, as compared with £2,847,833 in same period of 1949.

By S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG, September 15, 1950.—South Africa made striking improvements in the exports of base minerals for the first three months of 1950, when compared to the same period in 1949. The total value of exports (excluding gold and diamonds) was £4,263,852, as compared with £2,847,833 for the first quarter of 1949.

Coal exports for the quarter were 484,469 tons (£934,610) compared with 291,534 tons (£491,092). This improvement was offset to some extent by a reduction in bunker sales (not included in the export figures) from 182,865 tons (£339,840) to 108,169 tons (£233,388).

Manganese exports rose from 117,178 tons (£316,441) to 195,333 tons (£691,558), due primarily to increased shipments to the United States from 42,954 tons to 129,696 tons.

Bigger shipments of chrome to the United Kingdom and to the United States raised total exports of this mineral from 81,191 tons (£212,354) to 100,102 tons (£269,787).

The export of antimony more than doubled, from 1,703 tons (£101,-165) to 3,584 tons (£198,053) with Britain purchasing the total amount.

Features of asbestos exports were not only the increased amounts, but a widening of overseas markets. Exports of chrysotile, for instance, rose from 380 tons (£18,120) to 1,820 tons (£108,749), shipments going to nine countries this year against only three in the first quarter of last year.

Transvaal blue asbestos was taken by twelve countries, against seven, and exports totalled 2,356 tons (£136,618), against 462 tons (£26,047).

South African Exports of Base Minerals

	January-March, 1950		January-March, 1949	
	Tons (2,000 lb.)	F.o.b. value	Tons (2,000 lb.)	F.o.b. value
Antimony	3,584	£ 198,053	1,703	£ 101,165
Asbestos—				
Amosite	7,845	272,605	7,670	227,590
Anthophyllite	20	444	.....	.....
Chrysotile	1,820	108,749	380	18,120
Cape Blue	2,584	157,507	2,140	98,087
Transvaal Blue	2,356	136,618	462	26,047
Beryllium	88	8,406	.....	.....
Bismuth	12	4,382	.....	.....
Chrome—				
44 per cent and less	75,309	180,119		
Over 44 to 48 per cent	17,264	58,337	81,191	212,354
Over 48 per cent	7,529	31,331		
Coal [1]	484,469	934,610	291,534	491,092
Copper—				
Fire-refined and blister	6,796	852,439	7,793	893,523
Contained in concentrates	26	2,373	95	8,138
Contained in matte	105	13,866	107	12,902
Corundum—				
Crystal	636	11,446	72	1,003
Concentrates	369	14,028	600	8,285
Boulder	140	1,050	.....	.....
Fluorspar	32	191	.....	.....
Gypsum	1,122	1,388	1,182	1,413
Lead concentrates	207[2]	6,795	36	1,593
Limestone and lime	111	346	92	306

South African Exports of Base Minerals—Concluded

	January-March, 1950 Ton (2,000 lb.)	F.o.b. value	January-March, 1949 Ton (2,000 lb.)	F.o.b. value
Manganese— —				
40 per cent and less	76,458	192,160		
Over 40 to 45 per cent	81,509	303,446	117,178	316,441
Over 45 to 48 per cent	13,335	63,037		
Over 48 per cent	24,030	132,915		
Mica, waste	444	2,205	338	1,302
Mineral pigments—				
Ochres	2,114	15,184	1,270	8,827
Oxides	84	650	.....	.....
Nickel contained in matte	154	45,634	182	33,560
Osmiridium	1,309 oz.	31,983	1,075 oz.	18,954
Platinum and platinum group metals	22,087 oz.	389,219	25,418 oz.	354,133
Salt	4,721	12,241	.....[3]	.....[3]
Silcrete	998	2,944	.....	.....
Tiger's Eye	.....	.....	500 lb.	46
Tungsten	156	40,172	19	4,923
Vermiculite	7,286	36,979	1,694	7,936
Wonderstone	.....	.....	6	93
Total	.....	£4,263,852	.....	£2,847,833[4]

[1] Excludes bunker coal.
[2] Includes figures for period March-December, 1949.
[3] Not available.
[4] Excludes value of salt.

Sugar Crop in Mauritius Expected to Set Record

(One Canadian dollar equals 4·31 rupees)

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Conditions under which the 1950 crop of sugar cane in Mauritius is developing have been excellent. There has been an abundance of rain and suitable temperatures have prevailed throughout recent months. Consequently it is estimated that the crop this year should total over 450,000 tons, a new record for the Colony. Increased acreage and the good conditions support this estimate.

Of the two problems that faced the sugar industry at the beginning of the year, namely sacks and labour, the latter remains, an adequate supply of sacks being now available for the expected large crop.

The labour leaders have again presented employers with demands, many of them unreasonable, for shorter hours, more pay, more benefits, and generally easier conditions of work. A strike has been threatened, but there has as yet been no move by either labour or employer.

The total value of the trade of the Colony in 1949 amounted to 321 million rupees (approx. Canadian $750,000) as compared with 271 million rupees in 1948, an increase of about 18 per cent. Exports ran to the value of Rs. 167,905,000, and imports to Rs. 153,140,000, leaving a favourable balance of some Rs. 14,765,000.

Excluding bullion and specie, which amounted to Rs. 81,696, particulars of imports during 1948 and 1949 are as follows:

	1948 Rs.	1949 Rs.
Food, drink and tobacco	51,798,655	54,113,399
Raw Materials	6,088,933	5,610,767
Manufactured Articles	74,953,069	89,484,545
Animals not for food	196,650	232,862
Parcel Post etc.	3,232,032	3,698,385
	136,189,339	153,139,958

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Lesser Antilles to License Bona Fide Samples

Port of Spain, November 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The Controllers of Imports of Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat have advised that they are prepared to issue licences for the importation into the colonies of bona fide trade samples of commodities covered by the British West Indies liberalized dollar import program.

Licences will be granted on condition that no funds will be remitted from the colony in payment, and the licences must be obtained before the samples are shipped from Canada.

(Editor's Note—Similar advice has been received from Trinidad, see *Foreign Trade,* November 4, 1950, page 795.)

Licences are already being granted for imports of samples into the presidency of the British Virgin Islands.

Venezuela Increases Duty on Imitation Leather Goods

Caracas, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Ministry of Finance has announced that, effective October 15, 1950, such manufactured imitation leather articles as tobacco pouches, cigarette or cigar cases, purses, pocket-books, brief cases, key cases, spectacle cases, and notebooks will be subject to a customs duty of 32 bolivars per gross kilo (approximately U.S. $4.36 per pound). The former duty was 8 bolivars per gross kilo. This action has been taken as a result of representations made by the local leather products industry, which claims to be in a position to meet the present domestic demand.

Quebec Statistical Year Book Issued

Considerable information concerning Quebec province is contained in the 1949 edition of the *Statistical Year Book,* which is the thirty-fourth issued by the Bureau of Statistics in that province. A new section in the chapter on construction summarizes legislation passed in an effort to improve housing conditions. The following additions or changes are also considered important: New text concerning the redistribution of federal ridings; two new tables in the chapter on agriculture, one indicating the prices of farm products and the other indicating commodities and services used by farmers; new text, in the chapter on transportation and communication, underlying the creation of a Provincial Transportation Board, as distinct from the Public Utilities Board; new table, in the chapter on labour, showing workers' earnings; and, in the chapter on trade, a new table giving yearly data on the retail trade. Statistics on building permits have been revived.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Preston—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street. Industry.
Victoria—Department of Trade and
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. W. Blake, who was recently appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), in Melbourne, Australia, will continue his tour of this country on November 22 in Vancouver, prior to proceeding to his new post. Mr. Blake was Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), in London, England, since September, 1946.

Vancouver—November 22-25.
Victoria—November 27.
Vancouver—November 28.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Brantford, Kitchener—November 17-18.
Preston, Galt—November 20.
Guelph—November 21.
Hamilton—November 22-23.
Toronto—November 24-25.
Quebec City—November 27-28.
Moncton—November 29.
Halifax—November 30.
St. John's (Nfld.)—December 1-2.
Saint John—December 5.
Sherbrooke—December 6.
Winnipeg—December 8.
Calgary—December 11.
Vancouver—December 13-20.
Edmonton—December 22.
Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.
Ottawa—January 29-February 1.
Montreal—February 2-13.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Ottawa—November 7-18.

K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Kitchener—November 17-18.
Hamilton—November 20-21.
St. Catharines—November 22.
Toronto—November 23-25.
Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Tenders for New Turkish Power Plant Now Being Accepted

Istanbul, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—Plans for the new 80,000 kilowatt Sariyar hydro-electric power plant, which is being financed under ECA, are going ahead favourably. It is expected that the consulting engineers will have the specifications available for contracting firms within two months. The general dimensions of the proposed Sariyar dam are: (*a*) Length of base along river bed, 400 metres; (*b*) height above river bed, 90 metres; (*c*) length of crest across river, 270 metres.

It is estimated that, in the early stages, the power scheme will deliver 343,000 kilowatt hours a year to the most heavily developed areas in Turkey. Rough estimates suggest that this power station will save 220,000 tons of coal a year, and will give power for the whole north-west sector of Anatolia, from Istanbul to Kirikkale, at 3 kurus the kilowatt.

Canadian firms wishing to tender on this important project must submit their names in writing, immediately, to the General Management, Eti Bank, Ankara, Turkey, giving their bank references and details of previous power projects which they have undertaken.

Tenders are also expected to be called for a lengthy list of essential equipment for this 80,000 kilowatt plant within the month.

Northern Ireland to Participate in Festival of Britain

Belfast, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Northern Ireland will participate in the "Festival of Britain", commencing on May 3, 1951, and will welcome visitors from all parts of the world. Present plans provide for a "Farm and Factory Exhibition", to be held at Castlereagh, Belfast, from June to August; a "Festival of Arts", extending from May 7 to June 30; and a travelling exhibition in the converted aircraft carrier *Campania,* which will be moored in Pollock Dock, Belfast, from August 15 to September 1.

The Farm and Factory Exhibition is designed to portray the growth of the linen industry and the development of craftsmanship in other local industries. It will also tell the story of Northern Ireland's agricultural development, and the research organization behind the produce of its small farms. A colour film about farming in Northern Ireland is being made for display at this exhibition.

Sporting events, ranging from cricket to yacht racing, will be featured in each of the twenty-two weeks of the festival period. The British Open Golf Championship will be held in Portrush, County Antrim, from July 2 to 7, and the award of trophies for other events is expected to attract a number of visitors.

Northern Ireland will take part in the Royal Agricultural Society's show, to be held at Cambridge in July, and the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's show at Balmoral, Belfast, during the last week of May, will have appropriate festival features. Local authorities are being encouraged to make of 1951 a year of celebration of achievement.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Hanava—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor. Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 6	Nominal Quotations Nov. 13
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2081	·2086
		Free	·2085	·0754	·0772
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0487	·0488
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3310	2·3366
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0208
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0173	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6071	·6085
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0566	·0568
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2185	·2190
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0173	·0214
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5336	·5349
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1873	·1862
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0406	1·0431
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0208	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1509	·1512
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0406	1·0431
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0771	·0688
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9882	2·9954
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4162	·4172
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6250	2·6313
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0164	·0165
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2478	·2483
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0406	1·0431
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2081	·2086
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5203	·5216
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1821	·1802
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0639	·0641
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2185	·2190
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9137	2·9207
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9137	2·9207
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9137	2·9207
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9137	2·9207
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1204	·1207
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2738	·2745
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5518	·5531
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9137	2·9207
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2081	·2086
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1457	·1460
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3145	·3153
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0406	1·0431
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0676	·0678
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5203	·5216
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0364	·0364
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3399	·3407
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0953	·0958
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2011	·2016
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2390	·2394
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3700	·3709
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9137	2·9207
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9137	2·9207
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0406	1·0431
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6850	·6866
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3111	·3114
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

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OTTAWA
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